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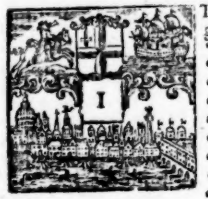
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY August 11, 1744.

From my own CHAMBERS,



IT is an Observation of the great Lord VERULAM, 'that 'some in their Discourse de- 'sire rather the Commenda- 'tion of *Wit*, in being able to 'hold all *Arguments*, than of '*Judgment*, in discerning what 'is *true*; as if it were a Praise 'to know what *might* be *said*, 'and not what *should* be 'thought.'—I doubt not but it has been the Observation of a *thousand* others, and of some, perhaps, who have been guilty of the *same Fault* themselves: For so very little are Men apt to consider impartially *their own* Behaviour, that the Generality of us never know our *true Character*, nor what Rank we hold in the Estimation of *others*, till we are luckily informed of it by the *Ill-nature* or *Resentment* of some Familiar whom we have offended.

This is indeed a Circumstance greatly to be lamented, as it is too certain a Proof of the little *Sincerity* with which Conversation usually is supported: And yet, lamentable as it is, there is no Means of coming off it with *Decency* and *Safety*, as Things are now constituted in the World. To tell a Man plainly his *Faults*, especially if they do not immediately injure us, is looked upon by the Polite to be a *Breach of good Manners*, and is often than otherwise the Cause of making *an Enemy*, where the Design was only to do *Service*.

A Man that was to tell another he talk'd *too much*, and was too fond of shewing his *Wit*, would be liable to the Imputation of being *impertinent* himself, in hopes to display his own *Wisdom*. Every one's own *Reflection* must therefore restrain his Tongue within proper Limits; or no Restraint can be laid upon it, except by the Authority of a *Superior*: And how necessary it is often to compare our own Conduct with what is *amiable* in others, that we may *see* and *correct* what we should in others *dislike*, must be obvious to every Man who thinks at all upon the Value of *Character*, and how much of Character depends upon Appearance.

If our *great Talkers* were in general to pursue this Method, instead of thinking themselves *agreeable* in all Companies, as they certainly do while they bestow all their Time for the *Entertainment* of others, they would find, without being directly told, that what they have continually taken for a Smile of *Approbation* and *Delight*, was more frequently only a Signal of *Contempt* and *Derision*:—They would believe themselves the Thieves of *other Men's* Time, without getting the least Reputation or Esteem for the Loss of *their own*:—They would see themselves *avoided* on frivolous Excuses, by those who have otherwise a *Respect* for their Persons, and their Society *coveted* by those alone who can some Way or other turn it to their *own Interest*.

The good Manners of *antient Times* do not seem to have carried Men so far in this Respect as in the *Modern*: Tho' the *Greeks* were great Talkers, it was not thought requisite for a Man of good Sense to stand *in Pain* by the Hour, to hear the *self-applauding Babble* of a Coxcomb, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Character of his *Breeding*: But that this is now the Case a *thousand Sufferers* daily know, who have the Misfortune to have Concerns with Coxcombs of any *Rank* or *Eminence*.

We read of ARISTOTLE, that having been listening to one of these Impertinents, who at every Thing he said or related put the Question; *Is not that true? Is not that wonderful?* The Philosopher, unable to contain himself any longer, replied, *No Sir, not in the least; but it is wonderful that a Man who has Ears, should stay so long to hear thy Nonsense.*—But the same great Man's Answer to another of like Character, who made a little Shew of Modesty, was yet more mortifying. *How not I deafened you, Philosopher*, said he, *with this long Story?—Not at all, Friend*, quoth ARISTOTLE: *I have not attended a Moment to what you have been talking of.*—This is indeed the best Way of *saving* one's self, when such Company cannot be avoided: And if they discover it, *Indignation* may make them desist for the future.

Common-place Criticks and *Connoisseurs* are some of the most tiresome of these eternal Talkers. There are of these in *every Science*, and some who pretend to be so in *all*. If they happen not in the Company of *real Judges*, their Round of *Pirates* a thousand Times used, and *Remarks* a thousand Times made, may pass well enough; and therefore they may have the good Fortune to go on a considerable Time, without being *detected*. But a *Judge*, if ever they come in the Hearing of such, tho' Disparity of Fortune, or any other Respect, may prevent him from *confounding* them to the Face, will not forbear *exposing* them when absent.

We have another Story from PLUTARCH, who furnished me with the two former, concerning the *antient Freedom* on such an Occasion as I have now in View. It is of APELLES, the famous Painter, to MEGABYSES, a Persian Satrapa. This Nobleman coming one Day to the Shop of our Artist, splendidly attired, began at last to talk freely upon the Subject of *Painting*, till the Master stopp'd him with this severe Reproof. *My Lord, while you held your Tongue, your purple Robe, Chains of Gold, and Jewels, made you seem to be something great: But now there is not one of these Lads that grind my Colours who does not laugh at you, for speaking of what you do not understand.*—And yet doubtless MEGABYSES had got by rote some of the *Terms*, which might have served him very well in any other Company.

The Author of the *Adventures of David Simple* (whether a *Gentleman* or a *Lady* is no Matter) has given us a most agreeable *Satire* upon the Common-place Criticks in Learning, where the Hero of the Story comes among a Number of them, and leaves them with such *Reflections* as pure Nature must ever dictate upon such an Occurrence. I have not the Book now by me, and if I had, the Passage would be rather too long to be here inserted. But the Characters of VIRGIL, HORACE, OVID, and the rest, are such as have been delivered down *from Critick to Critick* ever since the Days of QUINTILIAN, or at least of JULIUS SCALIGER, without *Improvement*, *Alteration*, *Explanation*, or *Example*.—A very little Share of *Memory*, without the least *Judgment*, furnishes out a *Critick* upon these Terms, who has only to be *angry* if ever he is pushed a little beyond his Latitude.

I have known a Man that would be *eloquent* two Hours together of an Evening, and that Night after Night, upon the *Eloquence* of certain Members of the House of *Commons*, whom he had heard spoken of with great and general Applause. To these he was so *partial*, that nothing worthy to be *compared* with their Speeches could come from the Mouth of any other Gentleman, nothing worthy to be *remembered* from any Gentleman on the opposite Side of the Question. The *first Magazine* still furnished him with Matter, which was new till the Beginning of *another Month*, and longer if nothing farther appeared from his *Heroes*, whose Orations were always distinguished by a Croud of the *same Kind* of Excellencies, which you were to think yourself obliged to him for *pointing out*. It was in vain to object, expostulate, or plead for a small Share of *Merit* in some one whom he had not adopted as a *Classical Orator*: He bore down all with a *Torrent of Words*, and generally carried off triumphantly both his *Cause* and his *Catalogue*.

This eternally dwelling upon *one Subject*, making that the *only Matter* of Importance, and themselves the *supreme Judges* of this Subject, is the common Characteristick of *conceited* and *weak* Minds, which, like *empty Vessels*, make the more Noise because they are *hollow*. Contrary to the Rule laid down by the wise Author I first quoted, of *giving Occasion* to others; *moderating* the Discourse when it grows warm, or *passing* off to some new Matter; of mixing *Tales* with *Reasons*, *Questions* with *Affirmations*, and *Jests* with *Earnest*; preserving a Mean still between *Pleasantry* and *Satire*, between *Salt* and *Bitterness*.

MORINUS is a great *Poet*, and, if possible, a still greater *Critick*. He repeats Verses of *his own*, or finds Fault with those of *other Writers*, from Morning 'till Night, in all Companies, and in all Places. Nothing with him deserves the Epithets of *noble*, *grand*, *excellent*, but Poetry: A *good Stanza*, which perhaps himself only thinks so, is worth *ten Dinners*, and a little *Applause*, tho' from no good Judges, is better than a *Prize* in the Lottery. No Authors are capable of elevating the human Mind, but HOMER and VIRGIL, whom he has *never read*, and MILTON, whom he does *not understand*: Yet the *Faults* of these great Men he knows minutely, having picked them up from Conversation, Prefaces, and critical Essays. With all this *Genius*, however, and all this *Judgement*, it is no uncommon Thing to find MORINUS defective in his own Numbers; and I have known him, in an *elaborate* and *finish'd Piece*, mention LA FONTAINE as a *Commentator*, and PATRU, the Advocate, as an *epic Poet*.

It is justly observed, and should be turned to Advantage by those who are always *playing upon others* in Conversation, when perhaps they are themselves little able to bear a Turn of *Raillery*, that he who has a *Satirical Vein*, as he makes others afraid of his *Wit*, so has he great Occasion to be afraid of others *Memory*: For by rattling on without Reflection, if those who hear him endeavour to catch the *Advantage*, the Ridicule he labours to *fling* may be made to *recoil* on himself.

Asking of many *Questions*, where they are well received, is looked upon as a chief Inlet to *general Knowledge*. He that does so, not only *informs himself*, but gives Pleasure to the Person he *interrogates*, especially if the Subjects are such as he is known to have studied with greatest *Attention*. By this Means alone some have acquired a Fund for almost *any Conversation*, which was still increasing by almost *every Opportunity*.

But these *inquisitive Persons* are of a very different Character from those we first mentioned, who endeavour on all Occasions to exhibit *their own Sufficiency*: They do indeed *acquire* a Sufficiency by appearing to *want it*, while the *Self-conceited* and *Positive* exclude themselves from the natural and proper Means of *Information*.

I shall conclude this Essay, as I began it, in the *Words* of Chancellor BACON, whose *Thoughts* I have made use of more than once as I have proceeded. "If "you *dissemble* sometimes your Knowledge of that you "are thought *to know*, you shall be thought another "Time to know that you *know not*.—Discretion of "Speech is more than Eloquence, and to speak *agree-* "*ably* to him with whom we deal, is more than to "speak in good Words, or in good Order.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, *July* 31. Letters from Carthagena bring Advice, that the Squadron there put to Sea the 14th Inst. under the Command of M. d'Auteuil: It consists of one Ship of 80 Guns, another of 70, eight of 60 Guns each, and a Frigate of 30 Guns. It is said that it is designed for the Coast of Provence, and we hear that every Ship carries 300 Grenadiers, regular Troops, besides her Complement of Seamen.

Leghorn, *July* 21. The affected Tranquility of the Republick of Genoa, in regard to the Affairs of Corsica, has just receiv'd a violent Shock, by a solemn Act which 48 Deputies of the Pieves sign'd at Corte the 14th of last Month, whereby they acknowledge no other lawful Sovereign but Baron Theodore de Neuhoff, swear inviolable Fidelity to him, renounce all Agreements or Conventions made with the Genoese, and openly declare themselves their Enemies.

Bologna, *July* 21. According to private Letters from the Camp of Prince Lobkowitz, Things go on very indifferently. On the 11th of this Month [illegible] attack'd the Post on Mount Artemesie, and was [illegible] with the Loss of 1200 Men. On the 13th he [illegible] the Attack, and came off with the Loss of 8[illegible] since which there has been a prodigious Desertion, very high Disputes amongst the General Officers.

Rome, *July* 25. Prince Lobkowitz having lately made a Motion, which seem'd to manifest a Design of retiring

towards this City, Count de Gages immediately dispatch'd an Officer hither, to inform his Holineſs, that it behov'd him very much to prevent the German General from ſending any of his Forces, on any Preſence whatſoever, into this City; ſince, if Prince Lobkowitz ſhould attempt to make it a Place of Arms, he ſhould find himſelf obliged, how much ſoever againſt his Inclination, to endeavour driving the Auſtrians out by a Bombardment. It is impoſſible to expreſs the Conſternation into which this Meſſage threw the whole City of Rome; but it was quickly over; for, upon Application to Prince Lobkowitz, he inſtantly declar'd, that it was the fartheſt in the World from his Intention to make the City of Rome a Place of Arms; and that therefore his Holineſs might be ſatisfied the Count de Gages ſhould never have an Opportunity of putting his Threats in Execution. It is viſible that the Deſign of his Highneſs is to continue in this Poſt 'till ſuch time as the Engliſh Fleet bombards the City of Naples; upon which he will ſend a numerous Detachment to penetrate into the Heart of the Kingdom. It is, however, much doubted whether this will be found practicable; for the Heats prove inſupportable to the Germans, but more eſpecially to their irregular Troops, who die by Hundreds; ſo that it is conceiv'd that M. de Gages will appear a Prophet as well as a Politician; and owe the Deliverance of himſelf, and his Army, as he long ago predicted he ſhould, to the Approach of the Month of Auguſt.

Vienna, July 25. We have begun again to work on the Fortifications of this Capital, purſuant to the Plan drawn up by the late Veldt Marſhal Count Kevenhuller, and we are facing with Brick ſuch Works as were only of Earth. It is Prince Wenceſlaus de Lichtenſtein that has the Direction of this Buſineſs. The 20,000 Men which Count Palfi, Palatine of Hungary, has offer'd to the Queen in in the Name of the States of Hungary, have receiv'd Orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and part of them will ſpeedily file off towards the Rhine.

Berlin, Aug. 5. The military Preparations making here at preſent, ſurpaſs very far any Thing that has been ſeen during this Reign. His Majeſty has fix'd the Number of Waggons, and Quantity of Baggage allow'd to every Regiment, and has recommended to the General Officers, Moderation in this Reſpect; and obſerv'd the other Night, at Supper, that there would be no Balls or Operas in his Camp. A Train of heavy Artillery is on the Road to Sileſia; and we are ſending prodigious Quantities of military Stores to Breſlaw by Water. All the Troops that are not already in Motion, have Orders to be ready to march in 24 Hours. Four Regiments of our Garriſon are to make the Campaign; as are the Genſdarmes, but not in their laced Uniform. According to the laſt Advices from Sileſia, they have lately ſuffer'd very much by a Tempeſt, it being the greateſt that has been known in thoſe Parts for theſe 20 Years. Some Days before (the 22d of laſt Month) this Storm fell on the City of Dreſden, and two Soldiers were killed, and five others wounded, by one Flaſh of Lightning.

We are aſſur'd, that beſides the Camp at Mariembourg, three others will be form'd, viz. at Magdebourg, Neiſs, and Cuſtrin; and that every Regiment is to have eight Field-Pieces, inſtead of four, the uſual Number allow'd them.

Francfort, Aug. 6. The Emperor has ſent the Aulick Counſellor Binder to Berlin, in order to engage the King of Pruſſia to make a powerful Diverſion in favour of his Imperial Majeſty, purſuant to the Treaty of Confederacy lately concluded here.

Ratiſbon, Aug. 3. We are aſſured that the Veldt Marſhal Count Bathiani has receiv'd the laſt Orders from Vienna to march forthwith for the Rhine with a Body of 15 or 20,000 Men. —— It is very well if he does not come too late.

Spire, Aug. 4. According to the beſt Accounts we have receiv'd of the Strength of the two Armies, it appears, that the Marſhals Seckendorff and Coigny have about 50,000 Men under their Command, and that Prince Charles has 72,000, among which they reckon 35,000 Horſe.

From the Upper Rhine, Aug. 5. Fort Louis is ſtill cloſely block'd up, and the French have decamp'd from Straſbourg, in order to march for Moltzen, with a View to get through the Defiles of Phalſbourg. Prince Charles no ſooner had Intelligence of their Motions but he advanced as far as Hochſeden, from whence he was to have decamp'd the 3d Inſtant, but a terrible Shower of Rain, which laſted a long while, kept him there 'till the next Day.

Duſſeldorp, Aug. 7. The laſt Advices from Lorrain ſay, that the Duke d'Harcourt arrived at Metz the 25th of laſt Month, and that the next Day he reſumed his March with the Troops under his Command, which conſiſt of 12 Battalions and 50 Squadrons: He marches towards the Saare, where he reckoned to arrive the 30th or 31ſt. Theſe Advices add, that the Chevalier de Belleiſle arrived on the Saare the 26th ult. with his Corps, and was to wait there for the Duke d'Harcourt.

Hanover, Aug. 7. His moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Cologne arriv'd this Afternoon at Herenhauſen, where he was receiv'd by the principal Lords of our Regency with profound Reſpect. He ſees a French Comedy in the Theatre in the Gardens this Evening, and continues his Journey To-morrow for Hamburgh. It is certain, that there is ſomething as myſterious in his Highneſs's Voyage, as in the military Preparations which are making in Pruſſia, and which are actually beyond Deſcription; his Pruſſian Majeſty having cauſed almoſt all the young Men in his vaſt Dominions to be enrolled. This Storm ſeems to threaten equally Poland and Saxony: nay, ſome People believe, that a freſh Invaſion is deſign'd on Bohemia; which, however, gains no Credit here, becauſe we ſee the Regular Forces in that Kingdom defiling daily into Bavaria. The Elector of Cologne is conſider'd by every Body as an Auſtrian; and it is very well known, he has made the utmoſt Efforts at Francfort to detach the Imperial Court from its Dependance on France. It is likewiſe believ'd, that the Biſhop of Liege is in the ſame Sentiments.

Bruſſels, Aug. 10. The Army of the Allies, which encamps on the French Territories, and reaches within two Leagues of Liſle, has put all the Country round about under Contribution: We no longer furniſh them with Forage, becauſe they find enough in the Enemy's Country.

Paris, Aug. 3. They write from Toulon of the 26th of laſt Month, that M. de Gabaret, Commandant of the French Squadron there, was making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for joining the Spaniſh Squadron.

The King arriv'd the 4th Inſtant at Metz, and ſet out, as we reckon, this Day for Straſbourg. They have got together 3000 Carriages at Metz and Verdun, each of which are to carry ten Men, and travel twelve Leagues a Day, by which means they may join the Troops in Alſace in three Days, where we reckon the King's Army will be 120,000 ſtrong, including the Emperor's Troops.

The Paſſage of the Alps, where the Regiment of Poitou has got the Nick-name of *Regiment of Devils*, comforts us a little for the News we receive from Alſace, where, as yet, we are drove from Poſt to Pillar.

The Chancellor having writ to the King, to deſire him not to expoſe his Perſon, we are aſſur'd his Majeſty made Anſwer, *That he would go to Alſace, had he even but one ſingle Squadron to attend him.* It is ſaid Marſhal Noailles is gone before the King, to take the Command from M. de Coigny, who is very ill of his old Diſtemper.

Paris, Aug. 8. They write from Sambure of the 29th of laſt Month, that our Troops and the Spaniards were actually beſieging Demont, a Redoubt of which they had already taken.

That the Cavalry, commanded by M. Argouges, was juſt arriv'd in the Camp; and that a Reinforcement of 6000 Spaniſh Horſe was daily expected. The ſame Letters ſay, that 120 Officers and a great Number of Soldiers wounded in the laſt Engagements with the Piedmonteze, have been ſent to the Hoſpitals.

M. de Genſac, who deliver'd up Lauterbourg without firing a Gun, has been condemn'd by the Council of War to loſe his Head; but the King has chang'd the Sentence into twelve Years Impriſonment; to be degraded from his Nobleſſe and Arms at the Head of the Camp, and to be Collector of the Taille in his own Pariſh when the twelve Years of his Confinement are expir'd.

The Lord Tyrconnel, who brought the King the News of the Prince of Conty's Succeſs in Piedmont, was created Camp-Marſhal. His Majeſty upon receiving this Intelligence, ſaid, *the Prince deſerv'd to be named Conty le Grand.*

Lyons, July 20. The following is the Mandate which Cardinal Tencin, our Archbiſhop, lately iſſued for publick Prayers, wherein his Eminency, who muſt certainly know the King's Mind as well, if not better than any Body, tells the World what his Majeſty aims at in this War, i. e. the reſtoring of Peace.

'*Peter Guerin de Tencin*, Cardinal Prieſt of the Holy 'Roman Church, Archbiſhop and Count of Lyons, 'Primate of France, Commander of the Order of the 'Holy Ghoſt, Miniſter of State, &c. To all Deans, 'Chapters, Abbots, Priors, Curates, Vicars, Secular 'and Regular Communities, and to all the Faithful of 'our Dioceſe, *Greeting* in the Lord.

'The King (dearly beloved Brethren) after having 'ſo long delay'd declaring War, out of Affection for 'his People, has lately given them a ſtronger Proof of 'that Love in putting himſelf at the Head of his 'Troops. What can be a ſurer Pledge of Victory, if 'human Means could make us ſure of it! But it is 'God only who gives it. Let us then call upon the 'Lord God of Hoſts, but let us not forget that he is, 'by Preference, the God of Peace. Let Peace alſo be 'the Object of all our Wiſhes, and let us deſire Victory 'only for its ſake. Let us remember, that our War is 'always a Scourge of Heaven, even to the Victors 'themſelves; and while we pray the Lord not to make 'us the Objects of his Vengeance, let us as fervently 'beſeech him that we may not long continue to be Inſtruments of it.

'Such are the Diſpoſitions the King is in. He never 'plac'd his Glory in Battles, becauſe he never thirſted 'for any but ſuch as conſtitutes the Happineſs of the 'People. After having exhauſted all the Moderation 'that was compatible with the Majeſty of the Throne, 'he now takes the Field himſelf, becauſe it is only by 'conquering that he can procure Peace to Europe,' &c.

——As Matters *now* ſtand, there may be a good deal of Truth in theſe laſt Words of the Mandate. But if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty (I ſhould ſay his Miniſter.) had ſo great a Deſire to maintain the Tranquility of Europe, why did they diſturb it upon the Demiſe of the Emperor Charles the 6th? We are ſenſible they plead their Engagements to the Houſe of Bavaria and Spain, in Vindication of their Conduct; but will that juſtify their breaking *poſterior* Engagements with the Houſe of Auſtria, whereby they ſolemnly guarantied the *Pragmatick Sanction?* By no means.—— Their Scheme to parcel out the Auſtrian Succeſſion was knaviſh in the higheſt Degree, and the Methods they have taken, the Intrigues they have carried on to compaſs it, ſuperlatively villainous; and if the Court of Vienna reſolv'd in its Turn, after clearing the Auſtrian Dominions of Invaders, to effect ſomething like a Partition-Scheme, it was no more than what might be expected from a W—— of Spirit and Reſentment: But we ſhould be ſorry ever to find, that G—— B——— did countenance in the leaſt ſo mad a Project.

Chamberry, July 18. We hear from Nimes in Languedoc, that the Proteſtants of that Country begin again to aſſemble in great Numbers in the Woods and Fields, in order to perform Divine Service in their own Way, and that one may ſometimes ſee 8 or 10,000 gather'd together in one Place: It is added, that the Roman Catholicks having more than once attempted to diſturb theſe Aſſemblies, the Governor had at laſt given Orders to let them go on quietly.

Amſterdam, Aug. 10. Advices from Dantzick confirm, that the Marquiſs de la Chetardie finding that the Officer of his Eſcorte had poſitive Orders to ſtop him, until he return'd the Empreſs's Pictures, &c. even though he took up ten Years to do it, he thought fit at laſt to comply with this Demand; after which he paſs'd through Dantzick in his Way to France.

Hague, Aug. 11. The Confederate Army enter'd upon French Ground laſt Saturday, and extended its Left to the Abbey of Ciſoing, where Count Maurice of Naſſau occupies the ſame Quarters which were ſo lately honour'd with the Reſidence of the French King. By the preſent Poſition of the Army, it is in the Center of the French Fortreſſes, none of which are compleatly garriſon'd.

Liſbon, July 7. A licens'd Ship from Brazil arrived here Yeſterday, with the unwelcome News of a total Revolt at Fernambuca; where the Governor having executed ſome Perſons, much beloved by the Inhabitants, they have driven him out of the Place: Upon which the Biſhop excommunicated them, but was obliged the next Day to retire to Rio Janeiro, in order to preſerve himſelf from the Effects of their Reſentments. His Majeſty having had certain Information, that the Subjects of other Nations have taken ſeveral Ships belonging to this Port, under the Colours of Sallee, he has given Orders for the fitting out ſeveral Men of War for the Protection of Trade.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 28. Laſt Night died, at his Houſe on Arbour-Hill, in the 69th Year of his Age, Col. Edward Ormſby, a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

This Week died Lieut. Col. Hume, late of Major General St. Clair's Regiment of Foot, a Gentleman of univerſal good Character.

This Week died Edmund Barry, Doctor of Phyſick, at his Houſe near the Haymarket, ſkill'd in his Profeſſion, and honeſt in his Practice; miſs'd by his Patients, and lamented by his Friends: As he gave Eaſe to the Afflicted by his Art of Healing, ſo he gave Pleaſure to his Friends by his Converſation; which was as univerſally edifying and humane, as witty and facetious. As the Health of his Patient was his greateſt and firſt Concern, ſo his Fee was his leaſt: He look'd upon his

Profeſſion as his Duty, not a means of enriching himſelf; and little regarded the Golden Fleece, ſo he could preſerve the Fold; therefore to thoſe who wanted Advice and Phyſick, he gave both gratis; and did not look on a meer Preſcription as Charity, 'till enforced by the Gift of the Medicine; ſo that when the Poor pray'd for their own Health they naturally included his, and look'd upon his Death as, too probable, an Abridgment of their Lives.

Dublin, July 31. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to ſign the following Commiſſions in Lieutenant-General Neville's Regiment of Horſe.

Joſeph Preſton, Eſq; Major.
Henry Stamer, Eſq; Captain.
Henry Wallis, Nathaniel Preſton, } Lieutenants,
Edward Conyers, Arthur Preſton, } Cornets.

A few Days ago died, of a lingering Illneſs, at Cork, Capt. Palmer Hodges, of Col. Ponſonby's Regiment.

His Majeſty's Letter is come over appointing the Hon. John Ponſonby, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue in Ireland.

We have Advice from Limerick, that a Ship from Bremen arriv'd there the 24th Inſtant, the Maſter of which reports, he was brought to by an Engliſh Man of War, obliged to go aboard her, and extreamly well receiv'd by the Captain. He had taken two Ships the Day before, one of which was a Martinico-man, and the other a Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns and 120 Men, which Number was ſhewn to the Skipper; the Privateer was taken 12 Leagues diſtant from the Mouth of the Shannon. The Captain of the Man of War further inform'd him, that he had given Chace to another Privateer, which had eſcap'd by the Favour of the Night; this laſt carried 18 Carriage Guns, and on the 21ſt met a Dutch Dogger bound from thence; and, after boarding her, took out of her their Bread, beer, a Parcel of Cheeſe, and the Kettle; all which they forced away, without allowing any Conſideration for the ſame.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, July 30. We hear from Aberdeenſhire, that the Privateer, the Sun of Dunkirk, is taken after a ſmart Engagement; a Gentleman from Peterhead ſays, great firing was heard for ſeveral Hours off the Shore, and two Ships ſeen cloſely engag'd.

Extract of a Letter from the Iſland of Mull, dated July 19.

'A few Days ago there was a three Maſt Ship, about '500 Tons Burden, put aſhore upon the Iſland of Tyrie, 'loaded with Joiſts and Deal-Board. There was not a 'living Soul on Board, all the Cheſts had Keys in the 'Locks, her Maſts and Rigging were much damag'd 'with Cannon and Small-Shot; there were no Writings 'on board by which it could be diſcover'd from whence 'ſhe came, or to whom ſhe belong'd; there are ſome 'Books which the People there cannot read, but they 'reckon the is Dutch.'

Extract of a Letter from Canna, July 2.

'Laſt Saturday came into the Harbour Capt. Mac 'Quoid, of Liverpool, who came from Holland; he 'told me, that he ſpoke with a large Veſſel belonging 'to Clyde above the Orkneys; the Clyde-man carried '16 Guns and 24 Men, loaded with Tobacco, going to 'Holland, the 10th of laſt Month, ſhe met a French 'Privateer above St. Kilda, when the Clyde-man firſt 'ſaw her ſhe carried Engliſh Colours, but when ſhe 'came along-ſide ſhe hoiſted French, and gave him a 'Broadſide. The Frenchman had 20 Guns and 200 'Men. They fought ſeveral Hours; the Captain of 'the Clyde-ſhip was wounded in ſeveral Parts, and 'mortally in the Breaſt; but at length they got off, and 'proceeded on their Voyage.'

LONDON.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint John Meard, jun. Eſq; to be Captain of a Company in the Hon. Col. Price's Regiment of Foot; John Guerin, Eſq; to be Captain of a Troop in General Cope's Regiment of Dragoons, Mr. David Drummond, Enſign, and Theophilus Bancon, Lieutenant in General Read's Regiment of Foot.

Charles Roſs, Eſq; Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, is appointed a Captain in the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair's Regiment of Horſe in Flanders.

And the Hon. Mr. Wallop, is appointed an Enſign in the Foot-Guards.

This Week Mr. Wallop, Mr. Van Kepple, Mr. Littleton, Aid de Camp to General Wade, and ſeveral other Officers lately promoted, ſet out for the Allied Army in Flanders.

There is a Report that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will go ſoon incog. to the Army in Flanders.

Laſt Week Henry Waller, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Wicombe in Bucks, was married at Mary le-Bon Church to Miſs Stapylton, Siſter to Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of York.

Saturday Morning Richard Finch, Eſq; Collector and Receiver of the Exciſe for Hampſhire, was married at St. Mary's, Newington, to Miſs Anne Newnham, Daughter of William Newnham, of Alton in Hants, Eſq; an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 15000 l. after the Ceremony the new-married Couple ſet out in a Coach and Six for her Father's Seat to celebrate their Nuptials.

Laſt Week was married at Dulwich, John Maddox, a Sailor belonging to the Centurion Man of War lately arriv'd from the South Seas with Commodore Anſon, to Mrs. Simms, Widow of Mr. Simms, formerly an eminent Silver Wire Drawer in Shad-Thames, with a Fortune of 1000 l. There were forty of the Crew attended the Ceremony; which being over, they proceeded in Coaches to Croydon, attended by a Band of Muſick, &c. where the Nuptials were celebrated.

Tueſday Mr. Marriot, an Attorney in Cannon-Street, was married at St. George's Church, Southwark, to Miſs Read, Daughter of Mr. Read, a Diſſenting Miniſter in Redcroſs-Street, Southwark; a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

The ſame Day died, at his Lodgings in Tooley-Street, Southwark, Mr. Bromfield, an eminent Ruſſia Merchant, reputed worth 15,000 l.

A few Days ago died at Canterbury, Sir William Boys, Knt. M. D. He was born Sept. 21, 1657, and created Doctor of Phyſick 1690. He married Anne, ſecond Daughter of Sir John Barrett, Serjeant at Law, in 1691. The Honour of Knighthood was conferr'd on him by King George I. 1716. — He began his Practice abroad and became the moſt eminent of his Time in theſe Parts; where, by his great Sagacity, extenſive Practice and Succeſs, he acquir'd to himſelf a ſolid Reputation, and ſupported the Dignity of his Profeſſion, and of that antient Family from which he was deſcended.

A few Days ſince died at his Seat in Scotland James Mac Crac, Eſq; who was for many Years Governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt-Indies.

On Saturday laſt died, at his Son's Houſe at Shooters-Hill, Mr. Mackerith, an eminent Lime-Merchant at the Horſe-Ferry-Bank, one of the Burgeſſes of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, and Collector of the Land-Tax for the Courts of Law in Weſtminſter-Hall. He had the Misfortune to be thrown out of his Chair a few Days ago and broke both his Legs, which occaſion'd his Death.

On Sunday died, at her Houſe in Kenſington-Square, the Lady Ogbourne, Relict of Sir William Ogbourne, Knt. ſome time ſince Sheriff of this City.

Laſt Week died Mr. Robert Parker, who formerly kept the Ax Inn in Aldermanbury; where, by honeſt Induſtry, and obliging Behaviour, he acquir'd a handſome Fortune, which he has left to his Son-in-law, Mr. Nightingale, an eminent Dry-Salter in Love-Lane.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Bedford has given Directions to his Workmen to lay out a Street of near 40 Foot wide, from Drury-Lane a-croſs the Upper End of Bow-ſtreet, to James-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.

A Diſpenſation has paſs'd the Great Seal to enable Ralph Skegg, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Marchmont, to hold the Rectory of Quendon, in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London, together with the Rectory of Chickney, in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Monday Meſſ. Forſter and Eland, two Searchers of the Cuſtoms, ſeiz'd 72 Hogſheads of fine Spaniſh Mountain Wine at a noted Inn in the Borough of Southwark, which they convey'd to the Cuſtom-Houſe. The Seizure is reckon'd worth 1500 l.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight Mr. Stennet, a Grazier at Lewes in Suſſex, was attack'd by two Highwaymen, well mounted, on Cox's-Heath near Maidſtone, who robb'd him of his Watch and 116 l. for which it is ſaid he intends to ſue the County.

Thurſday ſe'nnight, as one Mr. Carpenter, a Taylor, and his Wife, were going to their Lodgings in Tottenham Court, they were attack'd in the Long-Fields, and robb'd of 10s. by a Gang of Fellows, who us'd them very ill. —— The many Inſtances of Robberies lately committed in and about London, and the Barbarity and Inſolence of the Fellows that commit them, who are ſecure in their Number, calls for the utmoſt Care and Vigilance of the Magiſtracy, as well as the Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of all honeſt People to put an immediate Stop to this growing Evil. —— It is freſh in the Memory of great Numbers of People, to what a Heighth of Wickedneſs Cattouch and his Gang got in Paris, who were at the Beginning a few; but by the People's making *Every Body's Buſineſs, No Body's*, they grew at laſt to a Thouſand Deſperadoes arm'd, and ſeveral Times put large Parties of the King's Houſhold Troops to Defiance, driving all before them, 'till at length the Common Danger oblig'd the Inhabitants to Unite, and by that Means only he was brought to the Wheel with ſeveral of his Accomplices. —— In Ireland ſome Years ago there were a Set of Villains got together, who became the Terror of the whole Country for a conſiderable Time, 'till at length the Gentlemen and Trading People made it their common Intereſt to ſeek them in their ſarking Holes; and alſo got an Act paſs'd, to make it Death for any Perſon to harbour them, knowing them to be Rogues; and having hang'd two or three, who were found guilty of doing it, they clear'd the Country of them in a ſhort Time. —— We do not pretend to Point out what Way is beſt, but ſome muſt be taken, or they will ſpeedily raiſe Contributions from the Inhabitants of this City, as was done ſome Time ſince by a Gang of deſperate Fellows in Dublin, but who were diſperſed by the Care of the Magiſtracy, and Inhabitants of that City.

Laſt Monday the Body of a Man well dreſs'd was found in a Ditch near Sydenham, with a Hole in his Breaſt ſuppos'd to be done by a Piſtol Ball, and as there was no Money in his Pockets 'tis thought he was roob'd and murder'd; but nobody could then give any Account of him.

On Monday Morning laſt, about Two o'Clock, a Horſe-Doctor at Kingſton in Surrey, who was committed to Gaol there for Horſe ſtealing, broke out of the ſaid Gaol; and as ſoon as he was got out, was carried off by two Men on Horſe-back, who waited without to receive him.

Letters from Boſton in New England, dated the 23d of June, adviſe, that their Aſſembly had voted three Independent Companies (which, with their Officers, would make up 200 Men) to be forthwith ſent to Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, in order to ſecure that Place from the French: That they had alſo voted three Months Subſiſtence to the ſaid Companies, and 20 Pounds (their Currency) to each Soldier; and, for a further Encouragement, upon their Return, they are to be exempted from all publick Taxes and Services for three Years.

Letters from Francfort ſay, that the Emperor has lately had ſeveral Conferences with his Miniſters on the Subject of ſome Diſpatches receiv'd from Berlin and Caſſel, which are ſaid to be of the utmoſt Importance. The 1ſt Inſtant, N. S. a Memorial from the King of Pruſſia, relating to the Principality of Eaſt Friſeland, was laid before the Dictatorſhip of the Dyet, the Subſtance of which is as follows,

His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia having invincibly eſtabliſh'd the Right by Virtue of which, after the Extinction of the Male Deſcendants, as well as of the Houſe of Princes as that of Counts of Eaſt Friſeland, his ſaid Majeſty was naturally call'd to the Succeſſion of all the Territories and Eſtates poſſeſs'd by the late Prince of Eaſt Friſeland, Charles Edzard, the laſt Male of that Houſe; a Right grounded on the Expectative which the Emperor Leopold of Glorious Memory granted in 1694, to the King of Pruſſia, Frederick the 1ſt, as well as to all his Deſcendants, from the Elector Frederick William of Brandenbourg; as an Indemnification from the whole Roman Empire, in Conſideration of the Damage and Loſſes which the Electoral Houſe of Brandenbourg ſuffer'd during the War that was terminated by the Peace of Nimeguen; which Expectative was granted with the Conſent of all the Electors of the Holy Empire, and renew'd afterwards by the Emperor Joſeph, Succeſſor to Leopold, and by the late Emperor Charles the 6th, at the renewing of the Inveſtiture of the Electoral Houſe of Brandenbourg: It is on this Foundation, and in Conſequence of ſo indiſputable a Right, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has taken Poſſeſſion of the Regency of that Principality, and, according to the eſtabliſh'd Cuſtom, demands of his Imperial Majeſty the Inveſtiture thereof. He is fully confident, that the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, will not refuſe him the Title, Place and Suffrage, of that Principality in the Claſs of the Princes of the Empire, in the ſame Manner as the laſt Prince of Eaſt Friſeland enjoy'd them, and as he ought likewiſe to enjoy them, conſidering the burthenſome Conditions by which he has acquir'd a Right thereto. And as his Pruſſian Majeſty has hitherto had nothing more at Heart than the promoting the Proſperity, Glory, Tranquility and Safety of the Roman Empire, he will not fail, as a good German Patriot, to give new Proofs of his Zeal in this Reſpect, as well in Regard to the antient Dominions he holds in the Empire, as with Reſpect to the Principality he has lately acquired, &c.

We hear from Straſbourg, that the Succours thrown into Fort Louis, while the Waters were out, conſiſt of 1200 Grenadiers and 400 Fuziliers, with 140 Oxen, ſome Salt, and other Proviſions; ſo that they imagine that Place is ſafe enough, for ſome Weeks at leaſt.

According to the laſt Letters from the Hague, there were then no Thoughts of the Republick's declaring War againſt France; on the contrary, it was expected that a Courier would arrive from Paris, with a new Regulation in regard to Privateers, ſo as to prevent their diſturbing the Dutch Trade.

A French Privateer from Mrtinico, of 16 Carriage Guns, is taken by his Majeſty's Ship the Supero and carry'd into Barbadoes.

Letters from Dover adviſe, that the Eagle Privateer, Capt. Bezely, ſail'd from thence on a Cruize laſt Sunday Night, and return'd back the next Day with three French Doggers fully laden with Brandy, Tea, &c. They were taken ſo near the Coaſt of France that their Crews all got on Shore and made their Eſcape.

By a Letter from on board the Salamander Privateer on Thurſday laſt, there is Advice, that Sir John Balchen's Squadron was in Lat. 49, and the Breſt Squadron in Lat. 47; ſo that, in all Probability, we may hear ſoon of an Engagement.

The Salamander Privateer has retaken from the French the York, of and for Briſtol, from Virginia. The Salamander was afterwards chas'd by a French Man of War, in Lat. 49. thirty-five Leagues South-Weſt of Scilly, and ſaw alſo nine more cruizing in the ſame Latitude, plying different Ways.

On the 1ſt Inſtant the St. Ives Privateer, Captain Hitchens, brought into Dartmouth the Don Pedro, of and from Amſterdam for St. Sebaſtians, laden with Hemp, Plank, and Sail-Cloth; which being Warlike Stores, is like to prove a good Prize.

Sunday came Advice, that the Recovery Privateer, belonging to London, Capt. Mark Anderſon, Commander, was arriv'd at Dover laſt Saturday, with a French Ship of 300 Tons, from St. Domingo, and a French Banker from Newfoundland. The St. Domingo Ship fought ſome time before ſhe ſtruck, and loſt ſeveral Men; in which Engagement Capt. Anderſon had three Men kill'd and eight wounded, and receiv'd conſiderable Damage in her Maſts and Rigging. This Ship, beſides the Banker, is computed to be worth 12,000 l. Sterling.

Letters from Antigua, dated June 25, adviſe, that the French from Martinico, Hiſpaniola, &c. have fitted out 36 Privateers, carrying from 10 to 36 Guns, with Men anſwerable, moſt of whom are out at Sea, and have done conſiderable Damage to the Trade, not a Ship daring to ſtir for fear of being pick'd up by them; they have already an Account of eleven being taken, and are in daily Expectation of hearing of more: The Fleet of Reinforcement from England is impatiently expected, 'till which time the Trade in thoſe Parts muſt ſuffer.

There is Advice from Antigua, that the Friendſhip, Capt. Hooper, and a Snow, belonging to Lancaſter, in return from Tortuga, were taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, and that the Friendſhip was afterwards recover'd by the Engliſhmen left on board her, who overpower'd the Spaniards.

The Experiment, Manger, from Jamaica, is arriv'd off Dover. In her Paſſage ſhe fell in with five French Men of War, who carried her to Newfoundland, where they took all the Rum and Sugars out of her; after which he ranſom'd his Ship, and the Remainder of the Cargo.

The above French Men of War had alſo taken the Brothers, Aikin, the Friendſhip, Lockhart, and the St. Thomas, Wallace, bound from Scotland to Virginia; and ſeveral Newfoundland Ships, to the Number of 27 in the Whole.

The Taranza Privateer is taken by the French, and carried into Morlaix.

The Lucy, Rochford, from Limerick for Amſterdam, is taken by a French Privateer and carry'd into Dunkirk.

The Bromfield, Sharp, one of the laſt Fleet from St. Kitt's for Briſtol, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer.

Extract of a Letter from Morlaix, Aug. 1.

'The 9th ult. we left Lundy, in the Farmer Privateer of Briſtol, Capt. Philip Hogan, Commander, to 'go on a Cruize, and the 12th at Night met with a 'rench Privateer of twenty-ſix Guns, and 220 Men. 'We engag'd her as we could not get off, ſhe going 'better than us. Our Captain behav'd well; but ſhe 'firing hot on us, and her fourth Broad'ſide levell'd 'our Top-maſt, ſhot our Main-Sail to Pieces, and our 'Main-Yard away. We have kill'd ſome of their Men, 'and they kill'd ſix of ours, and wounded four.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 3. His Majeſty's Sloops the Hound and Vulture, being in Sight of Goree on the 29th paſt, with the Trade under their Convoy bound to Rotterdam, the Hound, Capt. Gordon, ſtood after a Snow, which prov'd to be a French Privateer of ten Carriage Guns and nine Swivels, with eighty-one Men, which had been three Days out of Dunkirk; ſhe engag'd the Hound for an Hour and Half, and then ſtruck, having five Men kill'd, and ſeveral mortally wounded. Capt. Gordon alſo retook a Ship which the Privateer had juſt taken.

'Tis ſaid ſhe is the Privateer that deluded the Pilot-Boat from Aldborough, and afterwards fir'd into her.

BANKRUPT.

Mary Geale, of Alton, in the County of Southampton, Widow, Mercer, Draper and Chapwoman.

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IV. The moſt lamentable and dreadful Thunder and Lightning in the County of Norfolk, and the City of Norwich, on July 20. The Whirlwind and thick Darkneſs and moſt prodigious Hailſtones, five Inches about, which has done 3000 Pounds Damage to the Windows, &c. kill'd diverſe Men and Women. The Firing of ſome Towns and whole Fields of Corn by Lightning, which alſo deſtroyed the Birds of the Air, and Beaſts of the Field. Together with another Storm on Saturday laſt in the ſame Country, which performed the like terrible Effects for almoſt Thirty Miles.

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